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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/767,469	01/30/2004	Sang-on Choi	Q79516	3608
23373	7590	04/22/2005	EXAMINER	
SUGHRUE MION, PLLC 2100 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, N.W. SUITE 800 WASHINGTON, DC 20037			TO, TUAN C	
		ART UNIT		PAPER NUMBER
				3663

DATE MAILED: 04/22/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	10/767,469 Tuan C To	CHOI ET AL. Art Unit 3663

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 30 January 2004.
 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-25 is/are pending in the application.
 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
 6) Claim(s) 1-25 is/are rejected.
 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
 10) The drawing(s) filed on 30 January 2004 is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____. |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>09/16/2004</u> . | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____. |

DETAILED ACTION

Priority

Acknowledgment is made of applicant's claim for foreign priority based on an application filed in Korea on 01/30/2003. It is noted, however, that applicant has not filed a certified copy of the 2003-6419 application as required by 35 U.S.C. 119(b).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

Claims 1-25 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over ... in view of Hasebe et al. (US 20030103002A1) and in view of Feigen (US 20010041961A1).

With respect to claims 1, Hasebe et al. disclose a portable device/method (Hasebe et al, Figure 3) for indicating a direction to a specific location. For example, its display shows an arrow (15) indicating the direction of Mecca (Hasebe et al, figure 3; page 3, paragraph 0049). As described in the patent, the portable device includes an input unit, which is the input section (8) (Hasebe et al, figure 3, input section 8). Also, a searching command for searching a direction to a specific location. The reference is made to figure 1 to show a block diagram that includes the reference numeral (11) that stands for geomagnetic sensor for detecting a geographical direction. Referring to figure 3, the display (9) represented herein shows an arrow indicating a direction to a specific location, and that in the second embodiment of the patent, the display also shows an orientation of the portable device and the specific locations (Hasebe et al, page 4, paragraph 0057). As clearly explained in the patent, and also shown in figure 1 of the patent, the processor (1) which is the claimed control unit, upon transmission of the direction searching command from the input unit (8) (Hasebe et al, figure 3) for indicating the direction to a specific location and the orientation of the portable device based on the detected geographic direction from the geomagnetic sensor (11) (Hasebe et al, figure 1, geomagnetic sensor 11).

Although Hasebe et al. mention about the memory devices (3, 4), but Hasebe et al. do not teach that such the storage unit for storing information on directions between

major cites of all the nations and the specific location. Hasebe et al. do not disclose a direction searching command for searching a direction to the specific location with a current city information setup by a user.

The secondary reference to Feigen (US 20010041961A1) has been cited as teaching a navigation system (202) (Feigen, figure 2, 202) that could be a portable unit (Feigen, page 3, paragraph 0031) including the database for storing lists of cities that refer to any kind of place or municipality, including but not limited to cities, towns, villages, hamlets, states, counties, province, countries, townships, postal zones, areas codes, etc. Feigen further disclose a window display for displaying a list of cities for user to select during a selection set-up.

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the system of Hasebe et al. to include the teachings as taught by Feigen so that one user has no knowledge about geographic or experience about navigating from one location to another location can reach a location without getting lost.

With regard to claim 2, the input unit (8) as disclosed in Hasebe et al. comprises a key (see figure 3, input 8).

With regard to claim 3, Hasebe et al teach that the portable unit produces the music/or announcement when the direction of the antenna (2a) substantially matches the direction of Mecca, which is a specific location during a search (Hasebe et al., page 4, paragraph 0057).

With regard to claim 4, the portable unit represented herein above comprises a speaker (Hasebe et al., page 4, paragraph 0063).

With regard to claim 5, the portable unit represented herein comprises a data transceiver (2) for communicating with a setup time informing server connected by a network, wherein the control unit (1) generates an alarm signal through the speaker (6a). The arrow (15) indicates the direction to a specific location. The indication of orientation of the portable device is also shown when the direction of the antenna (2a) substantially matches the direction of a specific location (Mecca) (see Hasebe et al., page 4, paragraph 0057).

With regard to claim 6, the secondary reference to Feigen discloses that a screen for setting up the current city information on the first display when a mode for searching the direction to the specific location is selected through the input unit (see Feigen, figure 2).

With regard to claim 7, the secondary reference to Feigen discloses that a screen for setting up the current city information on the first display when a mode for searching the direction to the specific location is selected through the input unit (see Feigen, figure 2). The display screen (200) shown in figure 2 displays a list of current city information.

With regard to claim 8, as shown in figure 2 of Feigen, the "select", "cancel" buttons are considered to be the confirmation buttons as claimed.

With respect to claims 9 and 21, Hasebe et al. disclose a portable device/method (Hasebe et al, Figure 3) for indicating a direction to a specific location. For example, its display shows an arrow (15) indicating the direction of Mecca (Hasebe et al, figure 3;

page 3, paragraph 0049). As described in the patent, the portable device includes an input unit, which is the input section (8) (Hasebe et al, figure 3, input section 8). Also, a searching command for searching a direction to a specific location. The reference is made to figure 1 to show a block diagram that includes the reference numeral (11) that stands for geomagnetic sensor for detecting a geographical direction. Referring to figure 3, the display (9) represented herein shows an arrow indicating a direction to a specific location, and that in the second embodiment of the patent, the display also shows an orientation of the portable device and the specific locations (Hasebe et al, page 4, paragraph 0057). As clearly explained in the patent, and also shown in figure 1 of the patent, the processor (1) which is the claimed control unit, upon transmission of the direction searching command from the input unit (8) (Hasebe et al, figure 3) for indicating the direction to a specific location and the orientation of the portable device based on the detected geographic direction from the geomagnetic sensor (11) (Hasebe et al, figure 1, geomagnetic sensor 11).

Although Hasebe et al. mention about the memory devices (3, 4), but Hasebe et al. do not teach that such the storage unit for storing information on directions between major cities of all the nations and the specific location. Hasebe et al. do not disclose a direction searching command for searching a direction to the specific location with a current city information setup by a user.

The secondary reference to Feigen (US 20010041961A1) has been cited as teaching a navigation system (202) (Feigen, figure 2, 202) that could be a portable unit (Feigen, page 3, paragraph 0031) including the database for storing lists of cities that

refer to any kind of place or municipality, including but not limited to cities, towns, villages, hamlets, states, counties, province, countries, townships, postal zones, areas codes, etc. Feigen further disclose a window display for displaying a list of cities for user to select during a selection set-up.

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the system of Hasebe et al. to include the teachings as taught by Feigen so that one user has no knowledge about geographic or experience about navigating from one location to another location can reach a location without getting lost.

With regard to claim 10, the input unit (8) as disclosed in Hasebe et al. comprises a key (see figure 3, input 8).

With regard to claim 11, Hasebe et al teach that the portable unit produces the music/or announcement when the direction of the antenna (2a) substantially matches the direction of Mecca, which is a specific location during a search (Hasebe et al., page 4, paragraph 0057).

With regard to claim 12, the portable unit represented herein above comprises a speaker (Hasebe et al., page 4, paragraph 0063).

With regard to claim 13, the portable unit represented herein comprises a data transceiver (2) for communicating with a setup time informing server connected by a network, wherein the control unit (1) generates an alarm signal through the speaker (6a). The arrow (15) indicates the direction to a specific location. The indication of orientation of the portable device is also shown when the direction of the antenna (2a)

substantially matches the direction of a specific location (Mecca) (see Hasebe et al., page 4, paragraph 0057).

With regard to claim 14, the secondary reference to Feigen discloses that a screen for setting up the current city information on the first display when a mode for searching the direction to the specific location is selected through the input unit (see Feigen, figure 2).

With regard to claim 15, the secondary reference to Feigen discloses that a screen for setting up the current city information on the first display when a mode for searching the direction to the specific location is selected through the input unit (see Feigen, figure 2). The display screen (200) shown in figure 2 displays a list of current city information.

With respect to claim 16, Hasebe et al. disclose a portable device/method (Hasebe et al, Figure 3) for indicating a direction to a specific location. For example, its display shows an arrow (15) indicating the direction of Mecca (Hasebe et al, figure 3; page 3, paragraph 0049). As described in the patent, the portable device includes an input unit, which is the input section (8) (Hasebe et al, figure 3, input section 8). Also, a searching command for searching a direction to a specific location. The reference is made to figure 1 to show a block diagram that includes the reference numeral (11) that stands for geomagnetic sensor for detecting a geographical direction. Referring to figure 3, the display (9) represented herein shows an arrow indicating a direction to a specific location, and that in the second embodiment of the patent, the display also shows an orientation of the portable device and the specific locations (Hasebe et al,

page 4, paragraph 0057). As clearly explained in the patent, and also shown in figure 1 of the patent, the processor (1) which is the claimed control unit, upon transmission of the direction searching command from the input unit (8) (Hasebe et al, figure 3) for indicating the direction to a specific location and the orientation of the portable device based on the detected geographic direction from the geomagnetic sensor (11) (Hasebe et al, figure 1, geomagnetic sensor 11).

Although Hasebe et al. mention about the memory devices (3, 4), but Hasebe et al. do not teach that such the storage unit for storing information on directions between major cites of all the nations and the specific location. Hasebe et al. do not disclose a direction searching command for searching a direction to the specific location with a current city information setup by a user.

The secondary reference to Feigen (US 20010041961A1) has been cited as teaching a navigation system (202) (Feigen, figure 2, 202) that could be a portable unit (Feigen, page 3, paragraph 0031) including the database for storing lists of cities that refer to any kind of place or municipality, including but not limited to cities, towns, villages, hamlets, states, counties, province, countries, townships, postal zones, areas codes, etc. Feigen further disclose a window display for displaying a list of cities for user to select during a selection set-up.

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the system of Hasebe et al. to include the teachings as taught by Feigen so that one user has no knowledge about geographic or experience

about navigating from one location to another location can reach a location without getting lost.

With regard to claims 17 and 22, the input unit (8) as disclosed in Hasebe et al. comprises a key (see figure 3, input 8).

With regard to claim 18, Hasebe et al teach that the portable unit produces the music/or announcement when the direction of the antenna (2a) substantially matches the direction of Mecca, which is a specific location during a search (Hasebe et al., page 4, paragraph 0057).

With regard to claims 19 and 23, the portable unit represented herein above comprises a speaker (Hasebe et al., page 4, paragraph 0063).

With regard to claim 20, the portable unit represented herein comprises a data transceiver (2) for communicating with a setup time informing server connected by a network, wherein the control unit (1) generates an alarm signal through the speaker (6a). The arrow (15) indicates the direction to a specific location. The indication of orientation of the portable device is also shown when the direction of the antenna (2a) substantially matches the direction of a specific location (Mecca) (see Hasebe et al., page 4, paragraph 0057).

With regard to claim 24, the portable unit represented herein above comprises a speaker (Hasebe et al., page 4, paragraph 0063).

With regard to claim 25, the portable unit represented herein comprises a data transceiver (2) for communicating with a setup time informing server connected by a network, wherein the control unit (1) generates an alarm signal through the speaker

(6a). The arrow (15) indicates the direction to a specific location. The indication of orientation of the portable device is also shown when the direction of the antenna (2a) substantially matches the direction of a specific location (Mecca) (see Hasebe et al., page 4, paragraph 0057).

Conclusions

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Tuan C To whose telephone number is (571) 272-6985. The examiner can normally be reached on from 8:00AM to 5:00PM.

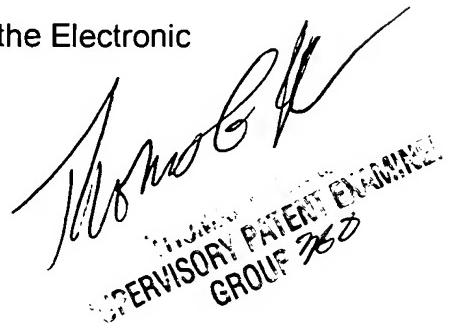
If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Thomas Black can be reached on (571) 272-6956.

The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

/tc

April 16, 2005



A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Tuan C To". To the right of the signature is a circular official stamp.

U.S. PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
GROUP 363